BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Orem Libels-Action to Recover Amount Due on Freight-Action to Recover Damages for njury to Freight. Before Judge Benedi

Scione Judge Benedict.

Scione Carpenter vs. Henry Coz; Henry Coz vs. The
Scione Elmira Shepard.—Benedict, J.—These two
actions were tried together. The first is an action
in personam by the owner of the sloop Elmira Shepard against the owner of certain property conveyed
in that vessel as freight to recover the sum of fiftyin that vessel as freight to recover the sum of fiftyone dollars, alleged to be the freight due for such
conveyance of the property. The second action is by
the owner of the property against the sloop to recover \$182, alleged to be damage caused to such
property while on board the vessel through the
negligence of the person in charge thereof. I have
examined the evidence submitted in the two causes,
and am of the opinion that upon the proofs the vessel must be held liable for the damage sustained by
the merchandise. There must, accordingly, be a
decree in the second case in favor of the hieliant,
with an order of reference to ascertain and report
the amount of damage to the property in question.
The vessel being thus held responsible for the full
amount of the injury to the property conveyed, is
entitled to a decree in her own action for the freight,
in accordance with the rule laid down in the case
of the Water Witch (Black, 494). In the first case
there will then be a decree for the sum of fifty-one
dollars freight and interest and cost.

Cross Libels—The Hadson vs. The Midnight—

Cross Libels—The Hadson vs. The Midnight— The Midnight vs. The Hudson—Libel in the Latter Case Dismissed—In the Former Sus-

Latter Case Dismissed—In the Former Sustained.

Henry Hastings vs. The Ship Hudson—William D.

Morgan vs. The Ship Midnight.—The following decision in this case was promulgated yesterday:—

Benefich, J.—These are cross actions brought to recover the damage occasioned to the ship Hudson and the ship Midnight by a collision which occurred between those vessels in this harbor on the 18th day of March, 1867. The Hudson was at anchor in the middle of the channel between Robbin's Reef and Bedioc's Island, about abreast of Oyster Island Shoal, heading north-mortheast, the tide being ebb and the wind fresh from west-soutiwest. The Midnight was also at anchor above the Hudson, and about two miles from her. Both vessels, intending to go to sea, had tugs hold of them. According to the weight of the evidence the Hudson had not begun to move at the time of the collision, but was just getting up her anchor, with the tug ahead ready to start her when the anchor should break ground. The Midnight, on the other hand, was under way, having up her anchor, turned around and began to move down the river. The management of the Midnight was, however, such that she put the tug under her port bow in such a position that it became evident that the tug could not get ahead of the ship in time to tow her ahead of the Hudson, whereupon the alterny was made to cross the bows of the Hudson. But the effort failed, and the Midnight while on a swing, with the tug still hauling her to port, came down heavily upon and across the bows of the Hudson, thereby causing serious injury to both vessels. These facts, which can hardy be disputed upon the evidence, make out a clear case of negligence on the part of the Midnight, which must render her hable for the damages which ensued. It was daytine; the Hudson was in plain sight of the Midnight, and some two miles below her. There was abundant room for the Midnight to pass on either side. No other vessels came in the way to embarrass the movements of the Midnight, or did any action of the Hudson wall, beyon

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The Fever Ship.

Several passengers on board the emigrant ship James Poster, Jr., in her late terrible passage from Liverpool were before United States Assistant District Attorney Parris yesterday and made statements concerning the treatment the passengers were sub-jected to. To-day these statements will be put in the form of affidavits and sworn to by the parties.

SUPHEMS COURT-CIRCUIT.

Verdict in the Commission Merchant Case. Before Judge Gilbert. David H. Baidwin et al. vs. Roswell S. Burroughs,

et al. - This case, which has already been twice re-ported in these columns, the last time on Thursday, was finally concluded yesterday. It was an action it will be remembered, to recover \$14,000, being the principal and interest of a sum advanced by plaintiffs upon cotton entrusted to them by the defendants to be sold on their, the defendants to be sold on their, the defendants account, The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for full amount claimed.

Company.

Leopold Michel vs. The Broadway Railway Com pany. — On the 11th of July last plaintiff took defend-ant's cars at the South Seventh street, E. D., ferry for East New York. Before the trip was completed it became necessary for the defendants to transfer assengers from the car on which iding to an excursion car. Before plain d of this latter car it had started and waniely. Plaintiff, in getting from the ot slip through the step and his leg bro his foot shp through the step and his leg grower and his foot crushed. It became necessary afterwards to have his foot amputated. This action was brought to recover the sum of \$10,000 for damages then sustained. The defence was carelessness on the part of the plaintiff. Verdict for defendants. Henry J. Clinton for plaintiff; Judge Barnard for

> CITY COURT. Decision.

By Judge Thompson.

Macsiana vs. Melanuncy.-Motion for new trial

COURT OF SESSIONS. SENTENCED.

Before Judge Troy and Associates Hoyt and Voorhies. Michael Lally, convicted on Thursday of burglary. was sentenced yesterday to four years and seven months in State Prison. Charles Brown, who pleaded guilty yesterday to two indicaments, was sentenced to nine years and seven months in the State Prison.

State Prison.

ACQUITTED.

John Kenney, tried on a charge of felonious assault alleged to have been committed on the 27th of Oc ober last, was found not guilty.

That Tappers.

Henry Snyder and Peter Hayes were tried on a charge of having in February last robbed the store of E. H. Eden, in Tompains avenue, near quincey street, of 2fty-eight dollars. The two men entered the store together and asked the clerk out to see about a purchase of coal. While the two were conversing outside, the man inside robbed the money drawer. Both were found guilty, and both were sent up for four years and seven months in the State Prison.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE,--Francis Guise, while cruelly forcing a poor debilitated and superannuated speci-men of a horse to draw an overloaded wagon along on Myrtie avenue, near Broadway yesterday, was taken into custody by a policeman, and was subse-quently arraigned before Justice Cornwell. Gusse was convicted of the offence charged and sentenced to a line of first dellars or to undergo an incarceration for fifty days in the Pentitentiary. To the latter pro-vision of the law he was compelled to submit.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN THE FATAL CAR ACCIinto the circumstances attending the late fatal casualty on the Brooklyn and Newtown Railroad, on Thursday evening. It appeared from the testimony elicited that the deceased, William Henry Garrow, had gone to the end of the De Kalb avenue car route on Wednesday last for the purpose of meeting a relative, and while there he fell upon the down track, it being dark at the time, and was run over by cars Nos. 12 and 32. The wheels passed over the hips and abdomen, cansing almost instant death, James Strouse, conductor, and William Babeock, driver, of No. 32, and William Adams, of car No. 12, were held to ball each in the sum of \$1,000 by the Coroner, who handed the case over to the bistrict Attorney. The following verfict was rendered by the jury:—We find that the deceased came to his death by being run over by car No. 32 of the Brooking and Newtown Railroad Company, and that the drivers, William Isabcock and James Strouse, were guilty of culpable negligence in running over the boy, and we further find that car No. 12 ran over him, and that the driver, William Anams, was guilty of neglect." elicited that the deceased, William Henry Garrow,

L. S. Backus, well known in this State as the pub-siner of the New York State Radii and Deal Mates our mal, died at Cherry Valley on Thursday morn-og of lockjaw. Mr. Backus was hunself a deaf

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE

NEW JERSEY.

THE VETERAN MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—Anot meeting of the Veteran Military Association to place last evening at Union Hall. Designs for proposed soldiers' monument were submitted examined, but it was considered premature to ad any one of them for the present.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Rose Langueresiding in a rear building near the engine hous Warren street, died suddenly on Wednesday even Preparations were made for the interment, we Coronor Warren heard of the case yesterday, a received such information that he will hold inquest.

Consolibation.—In accordance with a requisition from the Board of Aldermen, Mayor O'Neill has su from the Board of Aldermen, Mayor O'Neil has summoned a special meeting of the Common Council, to be held this evening, for the consideration of the question of consolidating the cities and towns in fludson county. The bill is now before the Legislature and will be put on its passage in a few days. The Common Council realize the situation at last, and it is proposed to pronounce a panegyric on that municipal body whose dissolution seems at hand.

Hudson City.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—A man named Louis Hers was caught by an officer yesterday who noticed that the fellow had a large carpet bag in his hand coming out of Mr. J. Fedler's house in Bergenwood avenue. The bag was found to be stuffed with clothing valued at \$100, the property of Mr. Fedler. Louis was held

at \$100, the property of Mr. Fedier.

for trial.

Bergen City.

Danger of Leaving Streets Torn Up.—Mr.

John Kennard, of Hudson City, and Mr. Hopper were
driving along the Greenville road on Thursday evening, when the wagon dropped into a sewer opening
on the street and threw out both men. Mr. Hopper's
ieg got fast between the spokes of the wheel and he
was so stunned by the fail that he had not strength
enough to extricate himself. He was severely
crushed in the shoulder, and had the animal started
off there is no doubt that Mr. Hopper's leg would
have been broken. Mr. Kennard sustained slight
injuries. There is no signal at this place to warn
travellers at night.

Newark.

Singular Case of Alleged Larceny.—Joseph

SINGULAR CASE OF ALLEGED LARCENY .- Joseph Pilyer, of No. 20 Cherry street, was bailed yesterda to appear for examination on a charge of "con-structive larceny." It appears a Mrs. Neil Doughstructive larceny." It appears a Mrs. Neil Dougherty, of No. 511 High street, lost her pocketbook containing fifteen dollars last Saturday night while marketing. After extensive advertising an anonymous note was received indicating that Tilyer was in possession of the lost property. He was applied to for it, but refused to give it up, as he says it only contained six dollars, and was, therefore, some other person's property. This was considered "constructive larceny," and led to his arrest.

FIERCE BARROOM AFFRAY.—About noon yesterday a saloon keeper named Peter Martin, who keeps a

a saloon keeper named Peter Martin, who keeps a place at 327 Plane street, and James Collins, of 44 place at 327 Plane street, and James Collins, of 44 Catharine street, were taken into custody to answer a charge of having assaulted in a most atroclous manner one Thomas Byron, of 90 Baldwin street, on the night of St. Patrick's Day. It seems Byron had the night of St. Patrick's Day. It seems Byron had been carousing in Martin's place, when a quarrel brock out, and ac, with others, was fiercely assaulted, as alleged, by the proprietor. On Thursday Patrick Byron discovered his brother, the injured man, still in the saloon, his head and face all covered with clotted blood. Tae injured man had been kicked most brutally. He was placed in charge of a surgeon. His injuries are very severe, but yet not considered dangerous. The accused were balled.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The proceedings of this bedy attracted online a large congregation in

of this body attracted quite a large congregation in the Central church again yesterday, many of whom were ladies. The Bishop called the Conference to order after the usual opening services of a religious character. Rev. Dr. J. T. Crane, presiding elder of the Newark district, made an interesting report of the state of a fairtr in his district, going to show that dourshing revivals abounded and on all sides there was cause for gratification. Churches were being puilt and the good work was being vigorously prosecuted. The committee appointed to inquire into the case of S. B. Rooney submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that whereas Mr. Rooney, while a member of the California Conference, lad voluntarily surrendered his parciaments to that body; and subsequently, after proper disciplinary measures, had sought to have them restored, but which, notwithstanding the order of the late General Conference, the former conference that declined to of this body attracted quite a large congregation in body; and subsequently, after proper disciplinary measures, had sought to have them restored, but which, notwithstanding the order of the late General Conference, the forner conference had declined to obey, it was, therefore, resolved that the action of the General Conference was proper. The Rev. James Ayres, presiding elder of the Elizabeth district, gave a cheerful report of his charge. At Woodbridge a \$20,000 church edifice was going to be erected, and at other points marked improvements were visible. In speaking of his charge the Rev. C. Lokaw, of the Morristown district, characterized certain places in the same as being mean and unruly, which expressions gave rise to quite a desultory discussion.

Trenton.

Trenton. STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon Marsha Hawk, of this city, arrested a man named Richard Pitzpatrick, on a charge of stabbling a man named John Franklin, near Bordentown, on Thursday afternoon. Both men quarrelled about some money the defendant chains to have been stolen from him in New York by Franklin, when, as alleged, Fitzpatrick drew a jackknife and inflicted a sevre stab in Franklin's hip, from the effects of which he now lies in a critical condition. The accused was locked up to await examination.

LEGISLATURE.—It has been ascertained that the sec-tion alleged to have been muliciously interpolated into the bill to redistrict Summit proved to have been an amendment offered by Mr. Hunt, which was rejected, but subsequently incorporated in the bill by accident. The committee appointed to investi-gate the matter have been accordingly relieved.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.-In this court yesterday Edmund Wales, of Cape May, took the re-quired oaths as one of the lay judges of this tribunal. Judge Waies' term had expired, but he was reap-pointed by Governor Randolph. The case of Ephraim Pray vs. The Mayor and Common Counci Epiraim Fray vs. The Mayor and Common Council of Jersey City was taken up. It appears that the origin of the hitigation was occasioned by plaintiff's horse failing into a manhole in Jersey City. Pray brought an action in the Hudson Circuit and recovered 4400 damages. The case was afterwards brought to the Supreme Court, where the plaidin was nonsuited. Finally the case was brought before this court on a writ of error. After a short argument the Court heid a conference and decided to dismiss the appeal. Chancellor Zabriskie remarked that there was no error assigned in the record, the assignment of error being solely in matters not before the court.

A Erranch of Promise Case.—In the Court

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—In the Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday, an interest-ing case was argued, originating out of the popular story of unrequited love. From all that could be learned during the arguments of counsel it appears that Emma W. Green, on the 7th of December, 1806, obtained a verdict for \$2,800 at the Monmouth county Circuit Court against John A. Tantum, for a breach of promise of marriage. Tantum had married a widow and was living with her at her own house, at Allentown, during the progress of the trial between him and his first love. The verdict was delivered at ten o'clock at night, when, according to the opinion delivered in the Supreme Court, Tantum left Freeat night, when, according to the opinion delivered in the Supreme Court, Tantum left Freehold, and on Saturday the 8th seven assignments of mortgages, neid by him on lands in New Jersey, were drawn and executed to his brother, Joseph R., to purchase the mortgages and a norse and buggy which he owned, which he did, and paid him \$5,503 16. John A. Tantum then went to reside with Joseph R. at Winnington, Del, on the day after the verdict, since when he has not been back to this State openiy. His wife continues to reside at her residence in Alfentown. Judgment was entered on the verdict, since when he has not been back to this State openiy. His wife continues to reside at her residence in Alfentown. Judgment was entered on the verdict on the 18th of December, 1506. On the same day an execution sgainst goods and lands was usued to the Sheriff of the county of Monmouth, who made a return that no goods or lands of the detendant could be found in his county. In February, 1867, the planning, Emma W. Green, filed her bill against John A. Tantum and Joseph R. Tantum, and the mortgagers in these seven mortgages, to have the transfers declared void as against her, to have a receiver appointed and the money due on them applied to the payment of her judgment and to prevent the payment of her money due on the mortgages to the defendants John A. Tantum, the physician from Whimington, is the only defendant who has answered the bill. He admits the verdict and judgment and the assignment of the mortgage and other property to him. He denies that he had any knowledge that the object of the transfer was to delay or defraud Miss Green in the recevery of her debt, and states that his brother John told him that his object was to raise money to pay the compainant, the option of the Chancelor is that there is no direct proof that Br. Tantum knew of any intention on the part of his proofer that there is abundant proof that such was the object of his brother; but no part of this proof, either directly or by implication, connects by frame, a

sums up in the following unanner:—"I cannot help believing that Dr. Tantum was convinced, in spite of any representations by his brother to the contrary, that his brother's object was to part with his securities and have his property in cash, so that he might avoid being compelled to pay the judgment of Miss Green. This makes the transfer to Dr. Tantum void as against the complainant, and there must be a decree in accordance with this view. Dr. Tantum now appeals from this decision of the Chancellor and has retained attorney General Robeson to argue his case. Mr. Kingman, of Trenton, appears for Miss Green. The argument will occupy another day. Twenty-three causes have yet to be argued, seventeen of which are ready. The term will continue two weeks longer.

THE REVOLTS AT SING SING PRISON.

Capture of the Two Remaining Convic O'Neil Mortally Wounded-His Dying State-

ment of the Affair.
As was predicted in the columns of yester HERALD the five convicts who escaped from Sing Sing Prison last Thursday morning were not long allowed Prison last Interstay morning were not long showed to enjoy their usurped liberty, and are now secured beyond the possibility of repeating their attempt at revolt. The capture of Charles Lockwood, alias Henry O'Neil, who was the ringleader of the gang that effected an escape, was accomplished on Friday evening in the following manner:—

evening in the following manner:—
Charles E. Sullivan, one of the prison guards, who, with constable Joshua G. Many, had spent the day in searching the country between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, arrived in Tarrytown on Thursday evening, just as the convicts Muller and Burns were being put on board a train for Sing Sing. Having learned from the officer who had the prisoners in charge that they had been taken from a parm in the neighborhood, the officers before menprisoners in charge that they had been taken from a barn in the neighborhood, the officers before men-tioned procured the assistance of a third party and then proceeded to the building named. In searching among the hay they found a convict's pantaloons and drawers, both of which were wet. Being convinced from this discovery that the and drawers, both of which were wet. Being convinced from this discovery that the remainder of the convicts were either in the barn, or had dressed in citizens' clothes and left, they instituted a thorough search, but were unable to find the objects sought. When they had partially agreed to leave the building a snot from one of the horses in the stable led them to believe that their "game" was somewhere near, and the officers then concealed themselves, preserving the utmost stience, as though they had gone away. The ruse succeeded; for as O'Neil was descending from his hiding place in the hax, with one hand behind his back as though he was armed, a shot from Mr. Sullivan's revolved brought him to his knees, when he begged for meror. On being told of the day with the begged for meror. On being told of the day of th remainder of the convicts were either in the barn, or had dressed in citizens' clothes and

rollowing verdict:—That deceased came to his deam by sufficiation at the hands of Charles Lockwood (alhas O'Neil), George Lowden (alias Decker) and John Burns, and the jury also find that John Mul-

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Synopsis of the Scante Bill. The following is a synopsis of the blit to establish a postal telegraph system, reported unanimously by

Senate Committee on the 27th of February :-Sections one and two authorize the Postmaster General to establish a postal telegraph system, with

General to establish a postal telegraph system, with provisions,

Pret—For the establishment of postal telegraph offices in every city and village of 5,000 inhabitants and over, at the capital of each State, at railroad stations and at such other places on the imas of the wires as the business may require.

Second—The prepayment of messages by stamps and their reception at every postal telegraph office, sub-office and street ester box.

Third—The transmission of messages by telegraph between postal telegraph offices by contract with a telegraph company.

Forth—The special and limitediate free delivery of every message by carriers within the limits of free delivery, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office where there is no free delivery, and the delivery at special rates beyond such immes.

Forth—The transmission by mail when received at or destined to any place not a telegraph office.

Strb—The transmission by telegraph of money.

ordice.

Sixth—The transmission by telegraph of money orders, for the repetition of messages, and other special ineseages.

Seconth—The forwarding of the originals and all copies of messages not delivered to the dead letter.

lice.

Eighth—Authorizing the postmaster to make such
ther provisions as fre required to period; the system.

The third section requires the Postmaster General

The third section requires the Postmaster General to receive bade from any telegraph company for the transmission of messages according to the provisions of the act.

The bid to contain provisions for the construction of the lines required and their connection with every office established on the lines by the Postmaster General; to contain the rates for the transmission of the following classes of messages for each and every 500 miles or fractional part thereof.—

First.—Messages of twenty words, including date, address and signature.

Second.—Similar messages when transmitted by night.

night.

There—Local messages to be transmitted between postal telegraph offices where the distance does not exceed six mites, provided, however, that no bid shall be received in which the rate for a message of twenty words exceeds twenty cents for each 200

bid shall be received in which the rate for a message of twenty words exceeds twenty cents for each soo males.

Pourth—Single messages of not less than 500 words, and daily messages of an average length of not less than 500 words, for the term of one year, when transmitted between the hours of six P. M. and seven A. M., and when transmitted between the hours of seven A. M. and sky P. M.

Fifth—Messages to be transmitted between the hours of seven A. M. and sky P. M.

Fifth—Hessages to be transmitted for railroad companies relating exchabitely to the business of such company.

Sizth—Press messages when transmitted by night and when by day, rakes not to exceed five mills a word by right and seven and one half by day, and twenty dollars a mile for the exclusive use of one or more wires for a term of not less than three months, and for the leasing of lines by the year.

Section four authorizes the Postmaster General to make a contract in accordance with the provisions of the act for a term of ten years.

Such contract to contain provision for the transmission of messages between the postal teigraph offices, and for provicing the necessary bues, and equipments for the testing of the lines from time to time.

For the construction of new lines and the addition

For monthly payment of the amount due the com-Por monthly payments of the payments of the payment.

That the rates shall be reduced by the Postmaster General, from time to time, provided the profits of the company are not thereby reduced below ten per cent on a cost of \$200 for each mile of wire.

Section five fixes the rate of postage on each measure of twenty words at five cents.

Sections six and seven defines the duties of postmasters and fixes penalties by fines and imprisonment for disclosing the contents of any measurements.

positions and like spinitudes by the act at the restage.

Section eight prescribes returns to be made to the Postmaster General by the contracting party, and gives it the benefits of the acts of 1886. Section nine authorizes the Postmaster General to prescribe all necessary rules. Sections ten, eleven and twelve incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, with power to contract with the Postmaster General for the performance of the postal telegraph service required by the act, its capital limited 5200 for each mile of wire owned by the company. Section thirteen requires the company chartered by the bill to make a contract at the rates before named, if no bid is received for a less sum, and if the Postmaster General shall offer to make the contract with them. In case they refuse, then so much of the act as relates to the incorporation of the company shall be vold. Section thirteen authorizes Congress to alter or amend the act.

[From the Philadelphia Press, March 19.]

The bill to establish a postal telegraph system was reported unanimously by the Senate Committee February 27. This bill is one in which every mtelligent citizen of the United States is deeply and directly interested. He may not use the wires often or heavily himself, but every day he reads and profits by the despatches of the daily journals. Now, if we can procure our telegrams for half of the enormous rates we pay at present, we can afford to furnish just twice as many, and this is the profit of the energy certain community.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

(From the Auburn, N. Y., (ex-Secretary Seward's residence) Morning News, March 18.)

The Tenure of Office act should be repealed; suspension is begging the question and compromising where compromise is not needed. With the outgoing of Andrew Jonnson the necessity for the act has passed away. The United States have been punished for national sins committed and to be committed. It is impossible that the nation can be twice so afflicted. The hands of the new administration should not be tied. During the war General Grant showed that he knew how to place the right man in the right place. No general of his selection ever falled of deing well the work assigned to him. The selections of the President for officers of the civil government will be made with the same care of fitness for the place. The appointments aiready made show this. The retaining this law is objectionable in many ways. The refusal of the Senate to repeal it after the almost unanimous action of the House cannot but place that body under the imputation of wishing to trammet the hands of the administration at the outstar; it shifts the responsibility from the Executive to the Senate. If the administration of the course of the civil and the senate as to an appointment the Executive and the Senate as to an appointment the Executive and the Senate as to an appointment the Executive and the Senate as to an appointment the Executive and the Senate as to an appointment the Executive to Mr. Johnson will remain. This will raise up a new class in this country offunremovable place men, arrogant of position and responsible to no one. The Senate will also be under the charge of favoritism; that they are netuated by a desire to retain the hold on patronage for the benefit of their personal friends. In view of the many objections against the act, and the very few arguments in its favor, the repeal seems most desirable. At the present time there is much necessity of a strong and economical government; that the whole direction of affairs should be made to assume the wh

civilian.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette (rep.), March 18.]

We believe the House of Representatives, in repealing, by an overwhelming majority, the Tenure of Office law, fairly expressed the sentiments of the people. If we had unreasonably favored the law with the was enacted that would not prevent us from now saying, after seeing it tried, that it has proved a failure. It was intended to prevent Johnson from filling offices with incompetent or dishonest men, but it did not. The business of the government could not have suffered to any greater extent if Johnson had been ander schoolid desire to continue the law. Senators are but men, and men do not often willingly relinquish power.

but men, and there or power.

But Grant's policy in regard to the administration of the government is honesty and economy. In this line the people expect much of him. Without honest men in all the important offices he cannot succeed, and unless he shall be free to remove at pleasure he can not be fairly held responsible for the

pleasure he can not be fairly held responsible for the result.

We have already learned that Grant does not hesitate to change his purpose in regard to appointments, for causes satisfactory to himself. This, if he would succeed in the work of reform, he must be free to do in all cases. Office holders all they know that their term of office depends solely upon the faithful performance of their duties, will be more careful than if they should feel that the Senate stood between them and the guillotine. Let Grant be free to remove at piensure and them the country will know who to hold responsible for the work that is to be done. Nothing is to be gained by mixing the responsibility up between the President and the Senate. We believe the country would have gained, even under Johnson, if the Tenure of Office law had not been passed. The people are willing to trust Grant. In the business of purging the government of corruption in will do better without than with the aid of the Senate.

[From the Chicago Trioune (quasi-Grant organ).

ffrom the Chicago Tribune (quasi-Grant organ),
March 17.]
We do not, of course, believe that they (the Senate of
the United States) intended deliberately to insuit Pres-ident Grant, but unfortunately their proposal, if we We do not, of course, believe that they (the Senate of the United States) intended deliberately to insult President Grant, but unfortunately their proposal, if we rightly interpret it, bears that construction, and for that reason, if for no other, should never have been made. Senator Trumbull, we observe, in a speech yesterday, lavored the uncofiditional repeal of the act. We infer, therefore, that in reporting the amendment from the Judiciary Committee he did so only officially as its chairman, but that he agrees with us that such a method of dealing with the matter is hardly respecting to Fresident Grant. We are a little surprised, moreover, that a committee of the Senate should think it wise, just now, to provoke any jurther discussion upon this subject. Didertying the whole question is an assumption, on their part, that they are peculiarly qualified to sit in judgment upon all executive removals, and that the power to control them cannot properly be entrusted anywhere but in that august and signified body. Modesty at least, if nothing else, should teach them that the moment is not a favorable one for them to provoke an examination of that assumption.

[From the Washington Intelligencer (spoils organ), March 19.]

We have no desire to see the President embarrissed by a bad law, although it was passed by his own party associates for sinister purposes, and if he will omly speak out he will get his wishes accompished in a better way than by the aid of the place-hunters who now infest this city. Is there anybody who doubts that Jefferson, Jackson or Polk would have sent in a message to Congress asking a repeal and giving good reasons for it?

It is noteworthy that the question now ceases to be one of the relative powers of the President and Senat, or even whether this law works to protect good officers or to cover the operations of the whiskey thieves; or whether even it was a mere party expedient and trick, which, having served the purposes of its authors, ought now to be abandoned from respect to the public wi

The New Senator from Wisconsin.

The New Senator from Wisconsin.

(From the Boston Advertiser (Sumner organ),

It is said that Mr. Carpenter's eloquence (on the
Tenare of Office bill) won for him a front place in the
Senate. But his reasoning haits painuity. The act
which he proposes to suspend is the only security we
have for the observance of that elementary and obvious requirement of the constitution that the Senate
shall be consulted about the removal of public officers.

It is expressly to restore to the President the power
to remove obnoxious officers without consulting the
Senate that it is proposed to suspend this troublesome act. What is to become of Mr. Carpenter's
elementary and obvious maxims while the law is in
abeyance? What will he do with his oath to stand
by the constitution when the President, without consulting the Senate, removes the postmasters and
revenue officers appointed in Wisconsin under Mr.
Dooittie's auspices?

THE RADICAL COPPERHEAD WAR AGAINST THE ADMINISTRA-

(From the Baltimore Gazette (radical copperhead),
March 19.

The radical party in this country, having
no nice scrupies about the means by which is attains
its ends, maxes little distinction between dirty
and honorable work. It confers upon the spi
and the traitor the same kind of reward that
it gives to the gallant soldier. As if to encourage others to emulate her infamy it has just
appointed one Mrs. Van Lew to be postmistresa
at Richmond. This important position has been
bestowed upon ner in consideration of her betrays (From the Baltimore Gazette (radical copperhead), to make a contract in accordance with the provisions of the act for a term of ten years.

Such contract to contain provision for the transmission of messages between the postal teiggraph offices, and for provising the necessary hees, and equipments for the testing of the mess from time to the construction of new lines and the addition of more wires as the huminess of the country requires. Provision for the construction and repair of agents should be selected for some other reason than their complicity with treachery are have known to the post should be selected for some other reason than their complicity with treachery and laisehood. The Tarpela who would betray a city is not show tampering with the mails. JAPAN.

All is quiet here with regard to foreigners, but the fratricical war of rival and jealous chieftains, fiful accounts of which reach us, still progresses with unabated fury. The course of events would seem to point to a more severe struggle yet to come, in which Satsuma will be the rebet, with all the forces of the empire willingly arrayed against him, before a permanent peace can be established and the Mikado—who is expected soon to make an entire change in the governmental programme—assumes untram-

who is expected soon to make an entire change in the governmental programme—assumes untram-meiled imperial powers.

The hostility is all personal to Satsuma. The Mi-kado has nothing to fear, as he will be universally spheid and acknowledged throughout Japan; but not

It is known that accounts circulated by the govit is known that accounts circulated by the government of the victorious progress of its troops are in the main entirely false. The forces sent against Aidzu, though reported to be successful, have been completely checkmated. The glow of victory which for a time attended the Southern arms seems to have vanished since the invasion of the North, and the potency of Satsuma with the Mikado, must be much progress than in approach a high reporter than in much greater than is supposed, or his influence has nigh attained its utmost limit at the Emperor's Court. The hospitals at Jeddo are reported filled with wounded Southern troops, and the fighting

must have been severe.
On the news reaching Shivakawa of the capture of Negata by Satsuma, Yonesawa, who had been quite equal in energy and fighting power to Aldzu, on the part of the North, resolved to become neutral, and an officer subsequently sent to him endeavored to persuade him to declare for the South. He had hitherto occupied a position which rendered any approach to Wakamatzu impossible, but he now suffered 3,000 Southern troops to pass, and there thus being no notice of Yonesawa's de-fection given to Aidzu there was consternation in the town on Satsuma's appearance before it. Aidzu, however, putting himself at the head of his troops, gave them battle, and entirely routed the invaders on the 20th October. On the 26th nit, a second force appeared before Wakamatzu, where it seems mines had been prepared. On the approach of the Southern forces three men dressed as high officers met them and de-clared that Aldzu would submit, inviting them

the approach of the Southern forces three men dressed as high officers met them and declared that Aidzu would submit, inviting them to enter that place. When they had reached a certain position the mines were spruig and the greater part of the entire force was blown to pieces, those who decoyed them perishing with the rest, self-immolated martyrs to the Northern cause. In these engagements five foreigners who were leading the Southern troops were killed. In anticipation of this second attack the women and every boy strong enough to wield a weapon armed themselves.

Subsequently, in consequence of some failures in the Southern plans, Satsum wished to deprive Yonesawa of a portion of his territory, when the latter replied, "it is enough. If it is thus you treat your friends I know better than to be one of them," and immediately rejoined the Northern forces. Nambu has declared openly for the North, while Sendal has become a waverer. The Northern Mikado, Oveno Mia Sama. encourages the Northern party to war against Satsuma to the last extremity. In the country which Aidzus' forces occup, with the resources they possess and favored by the winter season, the Northern leaders believe that the south can do nothing against them for several months, and if nothing is done by conference during the winter a more desperate struggle will take place in the spring. In the meantime the war may be regarded as in a waiting attitude.

There are at last indications of the long expected visit of the Mikado to Jeddo taking place. He left Kioto on the 5th ultimo for that place and is expected to arrive here en route about the 28th instant. He will be accompanied by the whole government establishment and escorted by 3,000 froops only. The tokaido, along which he is to pass, is being put in repair for its entire length, on which laborers are at work day and night, and it is reported the ex-Tycoon, who is now at Sumpur, has taken especial care to prepare the roads in that district, and to take the his residence at Shika, abeautiful spot ab

by all war essels in harbor, each of which during the day displayed the national ensigns from fore and mixzen masta, the Japanese flag flying from the main. The salutes were returned by the fort at Xingawa.

During the evening a banquet was given by the Japanese Counseliors of State of the Mikado to the various foreign consuls at Yokohama, at which all but the Dutch and Swiss Consuls were present. The foreign consuls were received by Tera Shima Tozo and his colleagues with due honor and politeness. No other foreigners were present. There were several Japanese officials of the higher grades participating.

Dinner was served after the European style, and the band of the "Ocean" discoursed sweet musc during the evening. General Stahel, the American Consul, proposed "Health, long life and happiness to the Mikado," prefacing the toast by a few pikly and well chosen remarks. The band then piayed the Mikado's anthem, which had been especially composed by the band master of the Ocean, and which seemed to give the Japanese present the highest possible pieasure. There were no furtner toasts.

On the 17th ult. a treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce was ratified between the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty Ine Mikado, which will take effect on the lat of May, 1868.

On the 19th ult. a treaty of the Majesty Ine Mikado, which will take effect on the lat of May, 1869.

On the 19th ult. were a navy yard is being built updatence of French engineers. The bay is small, perfectly safe, has a good depth of water, and, if defended, the entrance of a hostile force is impossible. The site is one of rare excellence for the object in view, being surrounded by a billowy mountain chain of granite. Sips and docks of solid masonry are being built, and storehouses and foundries going up, and the spledriver and derrick are brought into constant requisition. There were four vessels at anchor and one on the ways under repair. We rehambed by a billowy mountain chain of granite. Sips and docks of solid masonry are being built, and

art of the Mikado is said to be the in-lexities of his foreign relations, by the position in which he finds himself and to foreign commerce, exchanges, ally increasing collision in progress seriess enterprise of the West and the

hand government, assumed by him for boots and he has ely negotiated a loan from the Oriental Bank, the English Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, who tranteed its payment, and who is for this and cis of a similar nature, here jocularly styled

through the English Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, who has guaranteed its payment, and who is for this and other acts of a similar nature, here jocularly styled "the Mikado."

From the course indicated by this mooted visit to you it may be presumed the Mikado is not without apprehension of some ulterior motives on the bart of some of the Powers named, especially when we see it advanced in a journal of one of those Powers, "that they must be his protectors, both from internal and external enemies."

America, from her ungrasping and unambitious policy—a policy well understood here—coupled with the public spirit, energy of character and enterprise of her people, has earned for horself in the far East, a name of which he may well be proud.

The treaty ports not yet formally opened to commerce are Jeddo and Negata, both of which have been officially visited and are expected to be opened soon. I find that the people of these places universally welcome and favor the foreigner and are willing and anxious to trade with him, any dimensions to foreigners.

I have just learned that Mr. Grinnell, who was appointed by the Mikado Inspector of the Navy Yard at Hidgo, subsequent to his resignation here of the rank of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, United States Navy, has—through the influence of the resident English and French Ministers, to both of whose governments the Japanese Emperor is indebted—been compelled to vacate that position, the Minister of the former Power, I learn, pleading his championship of the Mikado's (Sutsuma's) party and the priority of heumenberg of the English naval training officers enrower, I learn, pleading his championship of the Mikado's (Sutsuma's) party and the priority of incumbency of the English naval training officers engaged by the Japanese government: the Minister of the latter, also, their priority in military instruction, together with the excessiveness of the pay of the position under the existing state of the finances of the

sition under the existing state of the finances of the empire.

It seems, however, that the Japanese government is mulet, notens volens, for the total amount of the agreement entered into, for the period of three years, between the parties, viz.:—\$45,000.

On the 24th uit, the Mikado and retinue passed through Yokohama, mainly accompanied by Chosin's men, the chief personages being enclosed in normons, being thus secluded from public view. On its passage all war vessels in harbor displayed their national ensigns from fore and mizzen masts, and the Japanese fag at the main. About firee o'clock a royal salute was fired by all war vessels, also by the fort at Kanaguwa.

The Japanese authorities, waiving their exclusiveness, had the thoughtfulness to provide that foreigners should have an opportunity of seeing the imperial cortege at Karensatus, a position on the tokaido, between Kanagawa and this place, where a platform had been erected for the purpose, which was availed of by the foreign element. The processionista were mainly afoot, and, including stoppages, occupied some three days in passing.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Earthquakes-Volcanie Eruptions-D

Business Dall-Miscellaneous Items.
Honolulu, Feb. 6, 1869. occurred of sufficient importance to warrant making a note of. Our harbor is bare of shipping and trade is extremely dull, auction sales being the only fea-

On the 19th ult., at half-past five o'clock P. M., many residents of this city were startled by a shock many residents of this city were scarted by a shock of earthquake. The swaying motion was northwest and southeast. It did not last long, and was much more distinctly felt on a line between the beach and the range of hills back of the city than in other localities. The same shock was felt on the opposite side of the island and was much more severe. Fears were of the island and was much more severe. Pears were entertained that the sugar works on the several plantations would be seriously damaged; subsequent examination, however, proved the contrary. During the week ending January 23 the island of

Hawan experienced a succession of shocks, too light, however, to occasion alarm. On the date last mentioned the terminal crater of Mokuaweoweo, on Mauno Loa, was very active. In the darkness, just before the break of day, the sight was magnificent.

Mauno Loa, was very active. In the darkness, just before the break of day, the sight was magnificent. Numerous jets of red hot lavs were thrown high into the air, estimated at 500 feet above the mouth of the crater. The dense volume of smoke emitted at the same time, together with daylight, soon brought the display to a close. No reports have yet reached here as to the flery stream having found an outlet at a point on the slope of the mountain.

The whole leeward, or Kona side of Hawaii, is suffering from drought. The supply of water has always been of the most precarious nature. Their being no streams of water, the residents who can afford the outlay build tanks or elsterns varying from 100 to 1,000 barrels capacity and depend upon the rame filing them. The dense smoke incident to the volcanic cruption of 1885 parched the vegetation on the mountain slopes, and this, together with other causes, has had the effect to prevent the usual rain fall. Cattle surfer excessively for want of water. The dews, which are always heavy, and upon which animals depend mostly are of rare occurrence. The more improvident residents of this coast are, so I am informed, upon an allowance of water. Improbable as it may appear I am aware of the fact that casks of water have been sent from here to supply the wants of such parties as may be in need. The Pacific Obmercial Advertiser has republished the extravagant stories which recently appeared in some of the papers published in your city-the statements were evidently written by or based upon facts furnished by Walter Murray Gibson. To parties reading on these islands they read like the stories of a Munchausen, and create much mirris, the only parties who wince being members of his Majesty's Cablinet. Gibson gave out to some parties here that he was an accredited agent of this government going to Washington in the interests of the reciprocity treaty and also to encourage emigration from the Seuthern States and the East Indies. I see here that he was an accredited agent of this government going to Washington in the interests of the reciprocity treaty and also to encourage emigration from the Southern States and the East Indica. I see that he has also stated the same to the New York editors. Takis is stoutly denied by some members of this government. Those who are most anxious for the treaty claim that his statements will have a damaging effect. They are doubtless in wide contrast to the statements made by the Envoy Extractinary while in Washington, and Senators and Representatives will naturally conclude that some one is doing some lying. It is the opinion here that had Gibson been sent on at first he would have handled the matter much more adroitly than the party who was entrusted with it.

one is doing some lying. It is the opinion here that had Gibson been sent on at first he would have handled the matter much more adroitly than the party who was entrusted with it.

His Majesty has been on a tour to the north end of this island; a strictly business tour. It seems that the lands pertaining to the crown were sold some years since to natives who have been improving them to some extent, although they could not get a fittle. Having paid for them, however, the commissioners were in duty bound to see them secured in possession, but his Majesty did not care to lose them, and so has purchased them back, paying the sum originally paid by the natives.

It is hinted that the extensive purchases of land by the King would indicate that he anticipates a rise in the value of lands, which could only be enhanced by annexation to the United States. Considerable sickness prevails in this community. It is said, with how much truth I cannot say, that diphtheria, smallpox, and scarlet fever cases exist. A Mr. Savidge has lost two children the pais week, from what the attendant physician calls malignant sore throat. The United States steamer 0-sape will leave for Hilo, Hawail, on or about the 12th inst.

YACHTING AT THE ANTIPODES.

SYDNEY, Jab. 1, 1869. The yachting season has now fairly commenced, and during the past month several exciting contests have taken place among the graceful little craft that hoist the colors of the Royal Sydney Yacht Club. The one of most increst and importance the roce between the was, of course, the race between the Mistral and the Xarifa, to which I have already alluded in previous letters to the HERALD. The Mistral has been built on the best English lines; she is about fifty or sixty tons burden, and no ex-pense has been spared in making her a model of all that is graceful, swift and seaworthy in naval archi-

pense has been spared in making her a model of all that is graceful, swift and seaworthy in naval architecture. The Xarifa is a yacht of about the same tonnage, and has for two seasons been the crack yacht of the squadron. She is built on a purely Australian model, and on an entirely novel principle of yacht construction. Her bow and stern are nearly allie—both slope slightly down towards the water—and her keel, which it is said gives her the enormous speed she possesses, is in shape so peculiar and remarkable as to be understood only by inspection. The Xarifa and a small yacht of ten tons, named the Australian, are the only two craft that have ever been built on this singular model, and both have so far besten everything built with English lines that they have had the opportunity to contend against. Australians naturally feel a patriotic pride in these ugiy but speedy and fast sailing vessels.

The present race was an extremely fair one until about half the course was sailed, and the Xarifa managed to forge steadily shead of her antagonist. The Mistral, however, unfortunately lost her topsail just as she was coming around the lightship, and the marist of the two vessels, although the stakes were won by the Xarifa. Little doubt, however, remained in the minds of impartial spectators that the latter fally deserved her victory and would have gained it even if the Mistral had not met with an accident.

On Boxing Day, however, another and less equivocal trial of their relative merits was aforded. Both were entered for the Double Bay regatts; both were sailed by experienced yachtmen and manned by smart crows, and the result has again been in favor of the Xarifa, white the Australian, built on the same model, carried off the prize for the third disas yachts. Australians are now jubilant over the victory of their new models, and it is not unlikely that either the Xarifa or some vessel built on the same model will shortly be sent to England and America.